

one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to General Shafter inclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain-General Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid Government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Captain-General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American General, to appoint Commissioners on each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the Commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British Vice-Consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escarajao.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the Commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse, and, together with General Miles and the staff, rode to the front.

**SHAFTER MEETS TORAL.**  
At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Maus and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over the trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other Commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the Commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender, in accordance with the general conditions of our demands.

After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain-General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of the complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to General Kent and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

**SHAFTER APPOINTS COMMISSIONERS.**  
General Shafter held a regular levee before he was dismounted, and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miles to be Commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral.

He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

"The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither the American troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present."

The order as to the Cubans is specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city, and the camps of the American soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of the lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the Army. It is asserted that there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth, and if the Americans are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pesthole.

**TAKING THE NEWS TO THE TROOPS.**  
The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until after a heavy luncheon of coffee, hardtack and corned beef. Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition.

He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the Commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

The United States is to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that they had little food.

**MILES LEAVES THE FRONT.**  
It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain.

The American Commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock, and had not returned when the correspondent left with his dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening, and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf, General Miles said: "Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Acerraderos on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included."

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere."

"I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

# CASHMERE BOUQUET and VIORIS.

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**DISCUSSING THE TERMS.**  
Washington, July 15.—The following bulletin has been posted at the War Department from General Shafter:

Headquarters Santiago, July 15, 1898.  
Adjutant-General, Washington.

Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission was merely formal. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miles on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners.

The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 10 o'clock this morning. There are about twelve thousand troops in the city, and about as many more in the surrounding district; twenty-five thousand in all will be transported. General Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be any competing arrangements. Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut. This was told Lieutenant Miles by English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are proceeding.

**GENERAL MILES'S REPORT.**  
Washington, July 15.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from General Miles to-day:

Playa Daiquiri, July 15.  
Commission on behalf of United States was appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miles, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details of the surrender, and to effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to-morrow.

Another dispatch is signed Jones, a signal officer in charge of the terminus of the military line at Playa, and is as follows:

Playa, July 15.  
The commissioners appointed to arrange the details of the surrender held a meeting, lasting until a late hour. They met again this morning at 9:30 o'clock, and it is supposed the terms will be settled to-day.

**STOPPED A FRENCH GUNBOAT.**  
Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 15.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk tonight without permission and met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marlborough fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a 6-pounder was sent across her bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if there would be a fight. The trumpets on the Marlborough rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which the vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commander McCalla.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

**TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.**  
Washington, July 15.—There were frequent consultations among the War Department officials to-day in regard to the transportation to Spain of the twenty-five thousand prisoners surrendered to General Shafter in Santiago Province. Colonel Hecker, in charge of the question of transportation, said late to-day that no final decision had been reached. The general opinion however is that advertisements will be published here and abroad, inviting proposals for the transportation of the men to Spanish soil. The proposals probably will include the furnishing of subsistence supplies while en route, and if this provision is not inserted in the advertisement the United States will stock the transports before they leave Cuba with an ample supply of provisions. Any objection which the Spanish Government may raise to receiving the troops because of their having been exposed to yellow fever will be met by providing for their quarantine at Spanish ports before landing.

**GOOD WORK OF THE RED CROSS.**  
Washington, July 15.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has received a long and interesting letter from his wife, who is at Santiago engaged in Red Cross work.

Mrs. Porter gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She says that it had not been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies the society was able to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded was the most dastardly known in the history of warfare.

**NO ORDERS RECEIVED HERE AS YET.**  
No orders have as yet been received by the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building with reference to the transportation of the Spanish soldiers from Santiago to Spain. The officers of the department were considering yesterday in what manner it is likely that the vessels will be chartered. It is expected that estimates will be asked for from all the large ports on the east coast. One said yesterday that he thought the only difficulty likely in chartering the necessary vessels would be the possible fear on the part of owners of an outbreak of yellow fever. It is possible, however, that the Government may charter the steamers itself. If this is not done, and bids for the transportation of the prisoners may be carried to Spain for as little as \$12 each.

# SAMPSON'S FLEET READY. SHIPS WERE IN POSITION TO ATTACK SANTIAGO WHEN NEWS OF SURRENDER CAME.

Off Aguadores, Cuba, July 14, 3 p. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 15.—Santiago de Cuba was surrendered to-day. Menaced by American forces on land and sea, disheartened by past defeats and without hope of victory, General Toral yielded his city to save his people. With the final stroke of the Spanish General's pen the only stronghold in the province of Eastern Cuba has fallen, and the power of Spain in Eastern Cuba is crushed.

What the terms of the surrender were is not yet known. They may be made public when General Miles returns from the front tonight, and they may be suppressed for days. On board the flagship New-York it is believed that the surrendered Spanish officers will be permitted to retain their sidearms, and that the Spanish army will be given safe conveyance to Spain. Admiral Sampson has not yet, however, been informed of the details of capitulation, and he does not expect the terms to be made public for several days.

The end came swiftly and unexpectedly. The Santiago campaign, with its deeds of splendid daring, had been believed by many men high in rank to have only just begun. The refusal of the Spanish to surrender had been so emphatic and so recent that both Army and Navy had foregone the idea of victory without further bloodshed, and noon to-day had been set for the final and desperate assault upon the stubborn defenses of the city.

**TORAL'S MANY REFUSALS.**  
When General Toral on Monday last refused absolutely to consider the terms of unconditional surrender, and when General Shafter announced negotiations at an end, it was believed that the taking of the city without further fighting was an impossibility. The artillery of the American forces was ordered to the front, the investing line was extended to hem in the town completely, and every precaution was made for the final assault. The men at the front made every preparation for battle, the fleet gathered around the little bay of Aguadores, ready to hurl shells over the hill and into the city, and the combined American forces quietly and grimly awaited the word of General Miles.

But while all these preparations were going forward General Shafter and General Miles were still hard at work in an attempt to avoid the slaughter which must follow an attack.

The telephone and telegraph wires from the front to Juraguá were burdened all the forenoon with messages to and from Washington, and General Toral was busy in communication with either Captain-General Blanco or with the Government at Madrid.

At about 11 o'clock General Miles sent an aide-de-camp from Juraguá to Rear-Admiral Sampson, telling him the chances for a surrender were good, and that no shots must be fired from the fleet without definite orders from the shore.

**SHIPS PREPARED TO BOMBARD.**  
As the hour of noon approached the New-York ran close to shore at Aguadores and took up a position in readiness for the expected bombardment. The Brooklyn ranged close in the rear of the New-York, and the other vessels took up the positions previously assigned to them. The swift little Hitt steamed down to Juraguá to await word from General Miles.

Noon came, and although the expected call to quarters was not issued the men lingered, anxiously, close to their places, eager to begin the work of bombardment. From the bridges of the warships the officers trained their glasses alternately on the signal station ashore and on the fleet of transports off Juraguá, behind which the Hitt had disappeared.

As 1 and 2 o'clock passed without an order to begin the bombardment the excitement among the officers who knew the significance of the delay became intense.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the Hitt passed her way from behind the anchored transports and started on a short run from Juraguá to Aguadores. The battle-ship Oregon was the first vessel in line, and the signal, "The enemy has surrendered," was first made out from the bridge of Captain Clark's ship. A cheer burst from the officers on the afternoon, and it was echoed by the men clustered forward.

**SIGNALING THE NEWS.**  
At almost the same instant the other ships in the fleet caught the momentous meaning of the bright-colored signal flags which flashed at the Hitt's swaying masthead, and a great cheer from a host of American throats swept through the squadron from ship to ship while answering pennants flew from each vessel in response to the New-York repetition of the Hitt's signals.

Eventually the Hitt ran alongside the flagship and delivered her dispatch. It contained no details, being simply a brief message to Admiral Sampson from General Shafter saying that the enemy had surrendered.

The Admiral has not taken an active part in the negotiations, but he has been consulted freely by General Miles and General Shafter, and undoubtedly he will be considered in the settlement of the final details of the surrender. He declined to discuss the matter further than to express joy at the fact that the taking of Santiago was accomplished without further bloodshed, and to remark that the terms of the capitulation were not to be made public for some time.

Within five minutes of the Hitt's arrival the signal officers ashore began sending messages with the waving flag on the Hitt to the right of the ravine in which the ruins of Aguadores fort lie. This hill had been selected as the signal station, and from there was telegraphed to Admiral Sampson a confirmation of the surrender.

The Iowa was at once ordered to steam west to Morro Castle, evidently being sent to watch the movements of the men manning the shore batteries.

General Toral surrendered in the nick of time, for had the plans of to-day's battle been carried out, the city of Santiago would have been torn to pieces before night. The fleet had the exact range, and although the city was hidden by the hills along the coast, Commodore Schley announced that shells could be dropped into the heart of the town every two minutes for as long a time as General Shafter thought it necessary.

**MAY BE STEAMSHIP LINE TO MANILA.**  
Seattle, Wash., July 15.—Shipping men here believe that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company intends to establish a line to Manila. They base their opinion on the manner in which the troop ships Senator and City of Puebla were fitted out, the equipment of the vessels indicating that their service to the Philippines is not to be temporary.

**EX-SENATOR EDMUND O'CONNOR DEAD.**  
Albany, July 15.—Before the Senate adjourned to-night the death of former Senator O'Connor, of Elkhart, Ind., was announced. Senator Johnson, of Elkhart, introduced a memorial resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote. Eulogistic speeches were made by Senators Coughshall, Cantrill, and Grady. Lieutenant-Governor Wadsworth appointed a committee consisting of Senators Johnson, Elkhart, Coughshall, Cantrill, Rogers, Lamy, Lewis, Parsons, Abbott, Coffey, Sullivan, McGowan and O'Neil, to attend his funeral.

**CLARA L. WARD DEAD.**  
Paris, July 15.—The Budapest correspondent of the "Libre Parole" announces the death of Clara L. Ward, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Carignan. The cause of her death is said to be milk fever.

**TELEPHONE SERVICE**  
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# SPAIN TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Continued from first page.

sibly the talk indulged in was designed to coerce us. "We cannot permit any foreign Power," he said, "to interfere in any way with our prosecution or with the settlement of this war. They must keep their hands off."

**SENATOR CANNON ON THE OUTLOOK.**  
Senator Cannon, of Utah, who had a talk with the President to-day, does not take an entirely rosy view of the outlook. "I hope for peace early as a necessity," he said, "but not by the willing and voluntary action of the Spanish Ministry and royalty. Whoever makes the first proposition there ruins himself. He only builds a bridge on which others will cross. There are few with the nerve and courage to undertake the initiative in the present temper of the Spanish populace."

He believed, however, the royal decree possibly signified a move in that direction.

**SPAIN PREPARES FOR A CRISIS.**  
Madrid, July 15.—The official "Gazette" to-day publishes a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The decree adds that the Government will render an account to Parliament of the use it may make of this measure.

The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The Government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of dissent or rebellion whenever they appear. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt to create trouble.

A decree of the Captain-General of Madrid which has been affixed to the walls of this city says decrees suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout the kingdom having been published, and a state of war existing, it is ordered that no meetings take place without the previous authorization of the military authorities.

It is also forbidden to publish without previous authorization any writings, engravings or designs whatever.

The decree concludes with specifying the punishment which will be meted out to those who disregard the orders issued.

**PEACE A SIGNAL FOR REVOLUTION.**  
London, July 15.—The Gibraltar correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees is a symptom of the distracted condition of Spain. The nation wants peace, the army wants a victory. Spain cannot continue the struggle, yet peace will be the signal for revolution, and the European intervention which was formerly desired is now dreaded."

"The Government, through 'El Epoca' advocates direct negotiations with the United States. The military press indignantly characterizes peace as treason. Wealthy families are deserting Cadix, Seville and Malaga. Supplies are shipped from here to the American Consul at Tangier."

**CARLIST AGITATION GROWING.**  
London, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"The Carlist agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces which may serve as a fresh argument for action on the part of the Government. The civil and military authorities, acting under the instructions of the Ministers of the Interior and of War, are closely watching the movements of Carlist emissaries, who are frequently flitting about the old haunts of Carlistism, coming to Madrid, going to Brussels, Bayonne and Pau to report the results of their propaganda and preparations."

"Special attention is being given to the Pyrenean frontier, where smugglers on both sides and the French Lecturers are lending a willing hand. The authorities are convinced that arms and war stores have been introduced, and that the Carlists have been supplied with money from abroad."

The Marquis de Cerralbo, the chief lieutenant of Don Carlos, and the Carlist Senators and Deputies, together with a Carlist newspaper, have issued a patriotic declaration at the idea that they could harbor a design for rising until the war was over and until the conditions of peace furnished a pretext for justifying such action in the eyes of the nation and of the Vatican. The position of the Carlists is somewhat peculiar. The leaders have certainly thus far endeavored to keep their rank and adherents and the local juntas quiet, but they are beginning to feel that there will slip away, especially as the more impatient element is in favor of the son and wife of the Pretender.

Representations have been made against the presence of Don Carlos in Brussels, where Don Juan will soon join him. The Carlists are in the South of France have been instructed to watch the Carlists and their sympathizers with a view of claiming a more strict surveillance on the part of the French frontier authorities."

**"WHAT SHALL A MAN GIVE?"**  
The solemn question comes home to almost every man at some period in his career. "What shall you give in exchange for your life?" It is like that other solemn question about the soul. Just as an honest man feels that nothing of earthly value can be weighed against his soul so a man who has one friend to love him knows that life is too precious to be bartered away for ambition, money or pride.

But men are slow to believe that. They sometimes kill; a man hates to admit that his health ever needs any such care; he feels miserable and "out of sorts" but tries to "bluff it off" until he gets on his back, unable to do a stroke of work. He becomes obliged to spend no end of money for doctors and even at that can hardly save his life.

How much more sensible, and in the end how much cheaper in the best signs of physical weakness to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain, free of charge, the advice of a skilled and educated physician who has a wider reputation for the successful treatment of chronic diseases than any other physician in this country.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce Mr. J. W. Britton, of Clinton, Des Moines Co., Ill. (P. O. Box 423) writes: "For over a year I was troubled with liver complaint. Had appetite could keep nothing on my stomach and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not get better. I then wrote to you and received your letter. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I began taking it at once and after taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never 'bores me.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. At all medicine stores.

# MORE MANILA FORCES. THE FOURTH EXPEDITION SAILS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL OTIS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 15.—The fourth Manila expedition has sailed. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Major-General Otis, from his flagship, the City of Puebla, signalled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the anxious watchers on shore and by those who had surrounded the two vessels in small boats, and were received with great cheering.

As the two vessels got under way the cheering increased, and to the accompaniment of hundreds of steam whistles and the firing of bombs and cannon, the two vessels passed slowly down the bay and out to sea. The soldiers on the transports crowded into the rigging and answered the cheering of the civilians, and responded to the dipping flags of the merchant vessels by waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

As the two vessels and the fleet accompanying them passed the forts, the big guns from the batteries sent forth their thunder in salute, to which the transports responded with their team salutes.

Long before dusk the last goodbye had been said to the departing vessels from the decks of the tugboats, and the heavily laden transports proceeded on their way to Honolulu, where they will stop to participate in the annexation ceremonies, and to take on fresh provisions and refill their coal bunkers.

Major-General Otis and staff have their headquarters on the City of Puebla, which also carries the remaining companies of the 14th United States Infantry, recruits of the First and Second battalions of the 18th and 234th Regiments, enlisted men of the 1st North Dakota, 1st Wyoming and 1st Ohio, medical officers, and members of the Hospital Corps, a total of 843 men.

The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the 4th United States Cavalry, light batteries of the 6th United States Artillery, a detachment of the 3d United States Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps, about 920 men.

The last orders of General Otis before going were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as possible, irrespective of fleets or other expected vessels. Each one, he said, should go by itself if necessary. The Pennsylvania and the City of Rio Janeiro are both nearly ready, and will probably be prepared to sail by next Thursday. The loading of the commissary stores on these two vessels began to-day.

Brigadier-General H. G. Otis has finally been selected to command the fifth expedition to Manila. His fleet will consist of the steamers Rio Janeiro, St. Paul and Pennsylvania. The War Department has instructed General Otis to relieve the 1st Utah Cavalry from the expected duty in the Philippines, and to transfer the troop to the department of Major-General Merriam.

**TO SEIZE THE CAROLINES.**  
THE MONTEREY'S CAPTAIN INSTRUCTED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE ISLANDS.

Honolulu, July 8, via San Francisco, July 15 (Special).—The monitor Monterey, which sailed from here on July 1, had a more important mission than merely strengthening Dewey's fleet at Manila. The warship was instructed to seize the Caroline Islands. Before his departure, Captain Lutze, of the Monterey, secured from Captain Brag, of the missionary bark Morning Star, valuable charts of the Caroline Islands. He also had a long interview with Captain Brag, and learned a great deal concerning the harbors and towns of the islands. When the Monterey sailed, Captain Lutze carried Brag's charts, promising to send them from Manila as soon as they had served their purpose.

The missionaries have earnestly requested the United States officials to seize the Carolines, as their opportunities for religious work are seriously restricted by the presence of Spanish troops on the islands. The bark Morning Star has been here three months, the captain being afraid to take a cruise in South Seas.

**MERRITT GOES ON FROM HAWAII.**  
Honolulu, July 8.—The transport Valencia arrived here yesterday, closely followed by the Newport. There was a slight accident to the machinery of the latter on the way down, as a result of which she was to be for several hours. After she arrived it was given out that she would coal as fast as possible, and hurry to Manila without regard to other vessels of the expedition in port.

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the Indiana raised anchor and moved outside the harbor. She was followed by the Ohio and the Morgan City. At 9:30 o'clock the City of Para moved outside and joined the fleet. Just before noon the Valencia and the Newport, the latter with General Merritt and his staff on board, left the harbor, the signal to sail was given and the vessels moved off.

Before dark the Indiana, the flagship, returned, accompanied by the rest of the fleet, with the exception of the Newport, which went on ahead. The officers of the Indiana reported that the boilers had sprung a leak, compelling the return. It will take twelve hours to make the repairs.

The fleet will make another start early to-morrow morning.

Merritt Halstead arrived by the Newport. Since leaving San Francisco Mr. Halstead has been suffering from a low fever, and he was transferred from the ship to the local hospital, where he is likely to remain for some days. He will return to San Francisco, unless a marked change in his condition takes place soon.

**SAFE IN DEWEY'S HANDS.**  
Washington, July 15.—The fact that the United States Government has been engaged in a vigorous correspondence with the German Government, through the medium of Ambassador White, has given rise to the assumption that the State Department has been making representations to Germany on the subject of the conduct of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. This, however, is erroneous, the correspondence in question relating to that old and troublesome issue, the exclusion decrees of the German Government directed against United States goods.

The attitude assumed by the German naval commanders in the Philippines is without doubt a source of annoyance and apprehension to the authorities at Washington. The spirit of quibbling, as between the insurgents and the American forces in the Philippines, attributed to the German Government by its own newspapers, is far from satisfactory to a Government like that of the United States, accustomed to deal fairly, frankly and openly in international issues, instead of adopting underhand courses. Still, the United States is satisfied that its interests are safe in the hands of Admiral Dewey, and in adhering to its original intention of allowing him a free hand to deal with the situation. Until he himself asks for action on the part of the Government, it is not the purpose to make any representations on the subject of the Philippines to the German Government.

**BERLIN AND THE IRENE INCIDENT.**  
London, July 16.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The Irene incident is hardly commented upon here, but the fact that no official document is forthcoming is worthy of note. The 'North German Gazette' declared that, so far as it knows, no confirmation of the incident has been received in official circles. 'The National Gazette' dismisses it as a rumor intended to create bad feeling between Germany and the United States."

**DEWEY PRAISES HIS CHINESE.**  
Washington, July 15.—Admiral Dewey's recent mail communication to the Navy Department has given the most generous recognition to all those who participated in any way on board the American ships during the battle of Manila, including a specific recommendation to the Chinese, who are serving in various capacities.

This recommendation, affecting a matter of citizenship, was turned over by the Navy Department to the State Department, where the following statement was made to-day:

"In further proof of the nobility of character of Admiral Dewey is his recommendation to the United States Government that the Chinese servants, and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle of Manila, and who rendered most efficient service on that occasion, and behaved in a most exemplary manner, be recognized by this Government in some substantial manner. He seems to think that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. In referring to these Chinese he says that they showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they were certainly worthy the treatment accorded citizens of other countries, who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship. He is decidedly in favor of recognizing these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and to become citizens of it."

**AMERICANS SIGHTED DEWEY'S GUN.**  
Washington, July 15.—Naval officers are quick to resent the allegations that Admiral Dewey owed his marvelous success at Manila to the employment of English gunners, whom he had engaged at big wages at Hong Kong, before he sailed for Manila. Such a statement as this was made by Cunningham Graham, an ex-Member of Parliament, in a communication to some of the British newspapers, which has aroused a good deal of discussion. Captain Crounsefield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, is directly in charge of the personnel of the Navy, and when this statement was called to his attention he promptly and positively said:

"We never have yet been called upon to get Englishmen to teach us how to shoot. An inspection of the muster rolls of Admiral Dewey's squadron will convey the amplest refutation of this charge, and show how absolutely false it is. Every one of the English gunners are prize lists prepared for the use of the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, and by comparison with the muster rolls as the squadron was originally formed, the names are clearly seen. The English gunners were behind the guns that sank the Spanish fleet and silenced the forts at Cavite."

**YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.**  
WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ENCOURAGED BY REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Washington, July 15.—The War Department officials are greatly encouraged by the reports on the yellow fever situation from the army at the front. They were fearful lest the statistics from there might show increasing cases, but were gratified to-day when a dispatch came from Surgeon Greenleaf, a member of General Miles's staff, saying that during the last twenty-four hours there had been marked contrast with the reports for the previous twenty-four hours, which showed a much greater spread, and with Surgeon Greenleaf's statement that the general character of the disease is mild, leads the officials to hope that its ravages will be lighter and the disease will be kept well within bounds.

"Siboney, July 15.—Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported in the last twenty-four hours. General type of the disease mild. Camp site moved whenever practical. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to check the spread of the disease."

**ADMINISTRATION OF SANTIAGO.**  
Washington, July 15.—The political status of Santiago, its method of government and administration, is now receiving earnest attention from the authorities here, for with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large commercial port and harbor as its centre, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected that the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs both at Santiago City and the outlying country. When the details of the surrender are carried out, there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract. If the precedent of Manila is followed, in which case General Merritt was sent as military Governor, then a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago City and thereabouts. But it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the Government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control.

This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving to them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs